# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1963.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1799. [VOLUME XV.


*☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.*

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Just Arrived,

In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,

Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.

Brimstone.

An assortment of valuable DRUGS,

CONSISTING OF

Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.

Essences of Lemon and Bergamot
Writing paper
Sweet oil in bottles and flasks
Olives, anchovies and capers
Juniper berries
*ALSO.*—Italian lutestrings
Satins
Crapes
Umbrellas
Remaining on Hand,

St. Croix Sugars,

Claret in cases
Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.

JAMES YARD.

November 3 §

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REMOVAL.

GEORGE DOBSON,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general that he has removed from No. 25, South Third Street, to No 92, South side of Market-street, near the corner of Third Street, and is now opening a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

*SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,*

WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ships William Penn, Amiable, and Jane, from London, and per Chesapeak and Thomas from Liverpool, and will be sold low for cash, or approved notes at a short date, viz,

London 7-4 Superfine Cloths and
Cassimeres, fashionable colours
Yorkshire 7-4 do. and do.
Mixed and plain coatings
Welch flannels
Kersey beaver, for Spencers
Jeannets and Tabby cords
Velvets and velvetteens
Velverets and thickfetts
7, 8, 4-4 and 11-8 cotton and linen checks
7-8 and 4-4 bed ticks
6-4 and 7-4 bed bunts
London chintz and chintz furnitures
Furniture cottons
Do. dimities
Purple and chintz shawls
Silk do.
Camels hair do.
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
India and British muslins of every description
Black and white crape
Tiffany and paper fans
Hats assorted in small cases
Umbrellas
Peelings and sattins
Laces and edgings
Ribbands
Silk Modes
Superfine French cambrick
Cambrick muslins
Do. threads
Pulicat and Madras Handkerchiefs,

*And an elegant assortment of*

Brussels and Wilton Carpeting.

november 17

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BOND & BROOKS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS,

*HAVE RECEIVED,*

by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORMENT OF

*DRY GOODS,*

Which they are now opening for sale, at the most reduced prices, for cash or the usual credit.

nov 17 §

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JAMAICA RUM,

*A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,*

FOR SALE BY

*PETER BLIGHT,*

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. dtf

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FOR SALE

*By the Subscribers,*

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

*Willings & Francis.*

nov. 24

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The owners of the ship NEW-JERSEY from Canton expect in a few days part of the Cargo of that vessel in town,

—*CONSISTING OF*—

A general assortment of Silks & Sattins,
Nankeens, White and Yellow,
Cassia
China Ware assorted
Bohea
Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Hyson, and
Imperial

*TEAS,*

Of excellent quality, and in Large and Small packages.

For terms of Sale—apply at the Stores of

*Nicklin & Griffith,*
*Archibald M'Call,*
*Wm. Read & Co.*
*George Plumsted,*

dec 26 §

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*WANTED.*

Convenient Lodgings, for an elderly Lady, in a respectable private family, where there are no children. Enquire at this office.

dec 4 d m

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FOR SALE,

*At the late dwelling house of HENRY HILL, esquire,*

On Wednesday morning,

*(2d January,)*

At 10 o'clock—a quantity of elegant and valuable

Household Furniture,

Consisting of

Large and small looking-glasses
Carpets and carpeting
Chairs, sophas and tables, of superior workmanship and in the newest stile
Gerondoles, lustres
A large assortment of plate & plated ware
a number of valuable paintings
Beds and bedding
China and glass ware
Stationary, marble slabs, and a variety of other articles

FOOTMAN & Co.

december 26 dtadJy

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*TEA.*

A Few Chests of

IMPERIAL TEA,

For sale, on reasonable terms, at No. 42, South Second-street.

december 22 2awtf

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WILL BE SOLD,

*At Public Vendue, on the 4th day of January next, in the evening,*

Two tracts or pieces of Land

SITUATE in the state of Tennesee, one of them lying and being in the county of Sumner, on the Head-waters of Flinns creek, containing one thousand seven hundred and fourteen acres, and the other situate in Hawkins county, in the same state, containing five thousand acres.

Conditions of sale will be cash, to be paid on the execution of the deed. Information, relative to the titles may be had on application to Joshua B. Bond, no —, corner of High and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

*Shannon & Polk, auctioneers.*

december 26 dt4'y

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BOOK-KEEPING.

*Wants a Place,*

IN AN ELIGIBLE

*ACCOMPTING-HOUSE or OFFICE,*

A PERSON that Writes well, is a Ready Reckoner, a practical Book Keeper, and can be well recommended, a line, (or personal application) directed to M. M. No. 71, North Seventh-street, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Books closed, and new Accompts opened, Partnership Accompts adjusted, or any business in the Book-Keeping line, done at the above place, or abroad of Evenings.

dec 17 §

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*To be Let, for one or more years*

IN PEAR, NEAR THIRD-STREET

A new Brick Coach-House,

Will contain two carriages and a chair, with a complete STABLE for four horses—apply to

PETER BLIGHT,

*Dock-street.*

december 26 d10t

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*FOR SALE,*

AT NO. 9, SOUTH WATER-STREET.

Irish Linens, 7-8 and 4-4, well assorted, in whole and half boxes
Checks, in ditto
Drogheda's, and Brown 7-8 beetled Linens
Irish Hackled Flax
Scotts Thread
Men and Womens Combs
Russia Duck, of an excellent quality, and
100 hhds. Aux Cayes Molasses.

*By ISAAC HARVEY, junr.*

12th. mo. 17 d4w

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Bank of North Ameriea.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 14th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cash'r.

Dec. 8, 1798. dtEl

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*NOTICE.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of William Beauchamp, lately deceased, are desired to make immediate payment and those who have any claims against said Estate to produce their accounts properly attested to

*Saml. Price, executor.*

nov 20 dim

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70 hhds. Santa Cruz Sugar

OF excellent quality, (in Stores of John Nixon, esq, and Co.) A quantity of

*SAIL CANVASS,*

and a Box of Mace, for sale, by

*STEPHEN KINGSTON,*

dec 21 ¶eod3t

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*FOR SALE,*

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

*In Philadelphia,*

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

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FOR SALE,

*By the Subscribers*

200 Bolts Russia Duck,

50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine
1 pair nine pound Cannon
A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs
4000lbs Fine Flota Indigo
23 Barrels Beef.

*Willings & Francis.*

Penn street, }
November 28 } §

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*BALLAST.*

A QUANTITY to be disposed of, if applied for immediately, on board the Ship Louisa, lying MR. HUMPHREY'S Ship Yard.

november 10. §

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Lancaster County Butter,

*IN KEGS,—FOR SALE,*

Enquire at No. 92, Market-street, near Third-Street.

dec 1 §

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*NOTICE,*

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr., majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accomodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above-mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.

dec 17 §

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Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.

No. 3020 issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.

THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.

nov. 28 d3m

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*NOTICE.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of doctor Hugh Hodge, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the Estate are desired to authenticate and present them to.

*MARIA HODGE, administratrix.*
*SAMUEL HODGDEN, administrator.*

nov 20 §

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Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following certificates of Funded Debt, standing in the name of Robert Whitworth, of Chelsea, London, the said Certificates having been forwarded by the ship Ellice, Hatvey, from London for New-York, captured by the French, and supposed to be lost.

No. 11437, 6 Per Cent. Stock, dated New-York, 18th April, 1796, for Dollars. 1481,47.

No. 8171, 3 Per Cent. dated New-York, 18th April 1796, for dollars 400.

SAMUEL MILBANK.

november 18 d6w

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TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of MICHAEL CATTS, deceased, a valuable

Plantation & Tract of Land,

containing one hundred and seventy three acres, the Testator's late residence, situated in North Susquehanna Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, about three miles from the tide-water of Susquehanna, and at a convenient distance from several places of worship of Friends and Presbytereans.

On the premises are a Tan-yard and conveniences belonging thereto, in good repair; a dwelling-house, stable, orchard and other improvements, with 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow, and a sufficient proportion of valuable timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in West-Nottingham, about 3 miles from the premises.

THOMAS WARING, Executor

12th mo. 11th. 1798 §

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English wrought Nails.

*Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from* LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

*Robert Denison, junr.*

127 Market-street.

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*Insurance Company of the state of Pennsylvania.*

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office on Monday the fourteenth day of January next at Eleven O'clock.

JAMES S. COX, President.

dec. 17. dt14.J

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JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 5 §

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☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOHN MORTON,
JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.

December 26. dtf

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ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the estate of *William Perkins*, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, Tavern keeper, are requested to furnish their accounts properly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH Admin.

October 31st, 1798.

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Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the first quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in cannisters.

nov. 23 dtf

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FOR BREMEN,

THE BRIG

*SPECULATION,*

AREND WIRTING, MASTER,

NOW laying at Henry Pratt's wharf, the first below Race street—she is a Bremen bottom; two hundred and twenty tons burthen; will sail with all possible dispatch—For freight or passage apply to

PRATT & KINTZING,

*no. 95, north Water-street.*

Who have for sale, a variety of

GERMAN GOODS,

—VIZ.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ticklenburghs | Patterborses |
| Oznabrigs | Checks |
| Hessians | Stripes |
| Brown rolls | Slippers |
| Coffee bags | Cambricks |
| Platillas | Twine |
| Brittanias | Glass tumblers |
| Estopailles | Port wine |
| Creas a la Morlaix | Window glass |
| Bielefield linen | Brimstone, & . |
| Dorolas | |

december 13 th.sa.mo.3w

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JAMAICA RUM.

*THE CARGO,*

Of the ship CHARLES, Captain Salter, From the North side of JAMAICA,

Near 200 hhds. of fine high proof

*JAMAICA RUM,*

Now Landing at South street Wharf.

PETER BLIGHT.

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THE SHIP

*CHARLES,*

*Captain SALTER,*

Coppered, mount twelve 6 pounders and thirty-five men—returns immediately to JAMAICA, for Passage apply as above.

dec 17 dim

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*For sale by the subscriber,*

AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

*THE HULL*

OF A

NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5,10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,

december 21 3aw.tf.

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*For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,*

The Swedish SNOW

*MARIA,*

*HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.*

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.

dec 17 §

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For Sale.

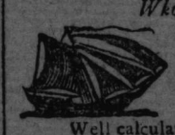
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

*Who has For Sale,*



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen,

Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

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FOR WILMINGTON,

NORTH-CAROLINA,

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain WOOD,

WILL take in freight on very moderate terms, and sail about the 25th instant. Apply to the Captain on board at Latimer's wharf, or

Willings & Francis,

Penn Street.

november 16 §

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*THE CARGO,*

OF THE SHIP INDIA,

Captain ASHMEAD, from BATAVIA,

*Consisting of*

JAVA COFFEE,

Of the First Quality—to be Sold, by

MORDECAI LEWIS.

dec 11 d2w

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FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

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*LARENCE SECKEL,*

No. 155, *Market-Street.*

First quality London Particular Madeira, Port, Sherry and Lisbon } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy, 1st to 4th proof.
Sprits.

By the Pipe, Hhd, Quarter-cask or Gallon.

dec 3 mw&s2w

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SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

*And Commission Store,*

NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 §

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AUGUSTUS FRICKE,

Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer

*No. 7, South Third street,*

HAS RECEIVED,

per the last arrival from Europe, a large assortment of the fashionable Goods in his line,

*And has constantly for sale a general assortment of*

First rate London superfine Broad
Cloths
Cassimeres
Vest Patterns of all kinds

And every other article in the gentleman's line by wholesale and retail.

december 10 dtf

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SHOEMAKER & BERRETT,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

*INSURANCE OFFICE*

to No. 9, South Front street.

Their room at the Coffee-house will continue to be attended from 12 till 2 o'clock in the day, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

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JACOB SHOEMAKER,

Has also removed his Counting-house to the same place, where he has for sale a few pipes choice London Paaticular Madeira Wine; French and Spanish Brandy; Claret in casks and cases, of superior quality, and a few Packages Glass and Queen's-ware; also, a quantity of Carolina Soal-leather, which will be sold very low to close the sales.

Philadelphia, 12 mo. 12, 1708. §

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*THE PARTNERSHIP OF*

ALEXR. J. MILLER, & Co.

BEING dissolved on the first instant, by the death of James Davis, all persons indebted to the same are requested to settle with the subscriber, and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call on him for payment.

ALEXR. J. MILLER,

*No. 64, South Front street.*

---

Who has on hand,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON LOW TERMS,

*By the Package or Piece.*

Fine plain and tamboured Muslins
Guzzennas
Baftas
Cossaes
Rabobgungies
India Callicoes
Book Muslins
Coloured ditto
Real & Mock Madras & pullicat hkfs.
Brown Silesias
Tickings, *&c. &c.*

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JUST ARRIVED,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens & Russia Sheetings.

nov 28 §

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A Young Man,

WHO writes a good hand, understands accounts and can be well recommended, wants a Situation as Clerk or Assistant in a Wholesale Store, or Counting-house. Application to be made at this Office.

nov 14 §

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*LOST,*

IN one of the streets between Union and Sassafras, on the 5th instant, the outside CASE of an English Gold Watch, chased on the back with a shield. Any person who may find the same, and will bring to this office, will receive Four Dollars reward, and the thanks of the owner.

dec. 7.

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*This Day Published,*

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,

*(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)*

*AN ORATION,*

Pronounced July 4, 1798;

At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON*, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

*By JOSIAH QUINCY.*

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

*Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.*

august 11

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Wants a Place,

A WOMAN with a good Breast of Milk,

Enquire at No. 58 South Front street,

Dec. 10.

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All Persons

Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber; and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

GIDEON HAWELLS,

no. 139, Market street

Philadelphia, dec. 4, 1798 cotf

## *Delaware & Schuylkill Canal.*

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for President and Managers, for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the firſt ſecond-day in January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

## *Susquehanna & Schuylkill Canal.*

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for President and Managers, for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the firſt fecond-day in January next at ten o'clock A. M.

GEO. WORRALL, ſec'y
*to Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company.*
dec 19 dte

## Bank of Pennſylvania,

*DECEMBER 27th*, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennſylvania, that an Election of Nineteen DIRECTORS, to ſerve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the fourth of February next, at 10 o'clock.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

*Extract from the ſeventh Section of the Act of Incorporation.*

"Article 2d. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year; but the Director who ſhall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected."

df 4 F

## *Philadelphia Population Company.*

THE ſhare-holders are hereby notified, that an election for Preſident, Managers and other officers for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth ſtreet, on Wedneſday the 9th of January next, at 12 o'clock.

*Sol. Marache, Sec'ry.*
dec. 27. dtm

## Bank of North America,

*January 1, 1799.*

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſix per cent was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

*By order of the Board,*
RICHARD WELLS, Caſhier,
dt10Jy.

## NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
HUDSON & YORKE,
is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted to ſaid firm are requeſted to make immediate payment—and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authoriſed to adjuſt the ſame.

*REMOVAL.*

## WILLAM HUDSON,

Has removed from No. 54, north Front ſtreet, to No 8, Cheſnut, near the corner of Front, (to the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MILLER, junr.)

*Where he has for ſale on his uſual low terms, an extenſive aſſortment of*

## DRY GOODS.

december 28 d3w

## *The Subſcribers,*

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool
A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF
Well Aſſorted Buttons,
About 50l. ſterling each Caſe, which they will diſpoſe of per package, on liberal terms.

*Medford & Willis.*
No. 78, North Front near Arch-ſtreet.

*WANTED,*
ABOUT fifty Caſks of
Flag Annatto or Rocoa,
Apply as above.
dec 22 5

## *FLOUR, FOR SALE,*

DELIVERABLE at New-Caſtle or Port Penn, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
dec 19 d4w

## *NOTICE.*

THE Public are cautioned not to truſt any of the people belonging to the Swediſh Snow Maria, on my account.

*Hans Olof Kock, maſter.*
dec 29 $

## 14 Pipes Madeira Wine,

FOR SALE BY
*Crooke Stevenſon,*
No 4, South Water-ſtreet.
dec 22 $

*On THURSDAY, the 3d Jaunary,*
at 6 o'clock in the evening,
At BENSON & YORKE's Auction Room,
No. 39, South Front-ſtreet,
WILL BE SOLD,
A ſmall, but well-choſen and ſelect Library of

## Medical Books, &c.

together with ſundry Surgical Inſtruments,
The property of the late Doctor Francis B. Sayre.
BENSON & YORKE.
dec. 7. dts

## Black India Luſtrings.

A quantity juſt received and of the firſt quality,
TO BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH
*At No. 55, north Third, ſtreet by*
SAMUEL C. COX.
dec. 28 d1w

TO BE RENTED,
The dwelling houſe No. 153,
ſouth Water ſtreet, together with a ſtack of ſtores and wharf adjoining, enquire of
*JOSEPH SIMS.*
Dec. 29 ¶ d2w

## NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnſton, late of Queen Ann's county, in the ſtate of Maryland, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to appear at Church Hill, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, on Thurſday the 21ſt day of January next, with their claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable diviſion of the aſſets in the hands of the ſubſcriber will be made among the creditors according to law; and thoſe who do not appear on the ſaid day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the ſaid eſtate.

REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix.
Church Hill, Dec. 22.

## EPHRAIM CLARK,

*CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,*
Corner of Front and Market ſtreets, Philadelphia
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
BY the different arrivals, a large ſupply of Clock and Watch makers and Silver Smiths Tools, files and materials,
CONSISTING OF
Rowling Mills, large and ſmall Bench and Hand Vices, Turnbenches, Plyers, Sliding Tongs, Braces and Bitts, Grooving tools, Saws, Scratch brushes, Blow pipes, Screw and Draw plates, large and ſmall Hammers, Clock dials, caſt braſs Bells, forged work and pinions, Emery, Rotten ſtone, Pumice ſtone, Borax, Spelter Sorder, Braſs, Steel and Iron wire, ſheet Braſs, main ſprings and glaſſes gold, gilt, and ſteel chains, ſeals and keys, &c. &c
☞ Clocks and Watches carefully repaired
nov. 21 eodtf

## Hats & Hoſiery.

## WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

*AT HIS STORE,*
No. 134, MARKET STREET,
HAS JUST OPENED, in addition to his former ſtock, a very extenſive aſſortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's Hats, and all kinds of Stockings—particularly a quantity of Aberdeen knit Hoſe, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon
nov. 23 eo1m
In addition to the above, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of Fleecy Hoſiery, ſuch as ſtockings, night-caps, travelling ditto, breeches pieces, under waiſtcoats ſhirts, &c.

*THOMAS MURGATROYD,*
Has entered into partnerſhip with his two Sons,
*UNDER THE FIRM OF*
Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE
*At No. 35, Dock-Street,*
1ſt and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes and Butts
Iriſh Market, Medoc, Latour, and Lunde } WINES, in Caſes.
Two Trunks Umbrellas.
dec 31 d1w

## Old Madeira Wine.

27 pipes of old London particular
MADEIRA WINE,
in ſtrong iron bound Hambro' caſks, for ſale by ROBERT ANDREWS.
Nov. 30. eodtf

*ALL PERSONS*

Indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and thoſe having any demands, to preſent them for ſettlement, to
SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the adminiſtration.
nov. 30 6 3m

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of SAMUEL WALLIS, eſq. of Murcey townſhip, in the county of Lycoming, lately deceaſed, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their reſpective debts.—And all perſons having legal demands againſt the Eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

JOHN WALLIS,
WILLIAM ELLIS,
DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN ADLUM, } Adminiſtrators.
december 13 3taw4w

## *NOTICE.*

ALL perſons indebted to JAMES EMLEN, late of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to either of the ſubſcribers, whom they ſhall find it moſt convenient to call on: and all perſons having demands, will be pleaſed in like manner, to furniſh them, that they may be paid.

All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month laſt are payable to the ſubſcribers and thoſe which accrued after that day will be payable to the guardians of his children, who will duly notify the tennants where to pay the ſame.

MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia,
ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, } *Executors.*
dec 28 1aw6w

## Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Treaſury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Six per Cents, funded debt—ſtanding in the name of *Robert Wilſon* of Calcutta in Bengal, Surgeon in the ſervice of the honorable United Company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, which were loſt from on board the Swallow-Packet, capt Kidd, from Falmouth to New York.

| | *Dolls.* | *Cts.* |
|---|---|---|
| No 10,444, Reg. office 14th Dec. 1793, one certificate for | 1732 | 33 |
| No 10,478, Reg. office 17th Dec. 1793, one certificate for | 1959 | 50 |

*Elliſton & John Perot.*
nov 13 eod6w

NOTICE.

## Joſeph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earneſtly requeſted to furniſh their Accounts duly atteſted, as ſoon as convenient: thereby to enable the Aſſignees to form an idea of the ſtate of his affairs;—and all thoſe indebted to ſaid THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER,
WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
JOHN HALL. } Aſſignees of J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

## Patent Ploughs,

TO be ſold for caſh by Joſeph Salter at Aſton Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeſſe Evans, Lumberton. Thoſe who have uſed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require leſs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at leſs expence, and are ſold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much ſimplified and conſiſts of but one piece of caſt iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ſcrews and taken off at pleaſure

Patent rights for vending with inſtructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the ſubſcriber No. 212 North Front-ſtreet.

*Who has for Sale;*
*Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,*
A number of valuable tracts of Land, well ſituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moſtly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ſtate of Pennſylvania. Thoſe who may incline to view them will pleaſe to apply to John Canan eſq. near Huntingdon.

*Charles Newbold.*
july 17 2awtf

*WANTED,*

IN a ſmall family, an elderly Woman, whoſe principal occupation will be the care of children—apply at no. 113, Spruce ſtreet.

N. B.—Good recommendations will be an indiſpenſible requiſite.
dec. 29 eod3t

# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY 2.*

## *CONGRESS,*

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Debate on Mr. Griſwold's motion,*
(CONTINUED.)

THURSDAY, December 27.

If, ſaid Mr. N. Smith we reflect for a ſingle moment upon the character and purſuits of the French nation, we ſhall ſee that there only ſyſtem is to divide and conquer; to ſupport their party in the country which they mean finally to ſubjugate, until the favorite opportunity ſhall preſent itſelf, to aid that party with actual force. Time has been, when it was more convenient for the French republic (for ſhe chuſes to call herſelf by that name) to carry on a correſpondence with her party in this country, than at preſent. All legal correſpondence between the two countries has long ſince been cut off. There is now no miniſter here to favor the projects of France; there is, therefore, no way of carrying on a communication with the party in this country, but by means of unauthoriſed agents. Are we not, then, to expect theſe? Certainly.—France has voluntarily cut off all legal communication between the two governments, and becauſe miniſters were ſent there from this country, who would not place themſelves at the head of a faction againſt their government, they rejected them. Knowing their character, what then could be expected from them? Doubtleſs that they would immediately open a negociation with their party in this country. How was this to be done? not by doing a thing which would have been reprobated by every one. They knew their buſineſs too well to do this. They determined to put the proceeding on ſo plauſible a footing as at leaſt to take in ſome obſcure individual, uninformed on political ſubjects, by making the firſt pretext a procurance of peace for the country; and after the correſpondence was once formed, it might go on from one degree to another; for if ſuch a correſpondence can effect one thing, it can effect another; and he expected this intercourſe to be continued until the time ſhall arrive for the French to make their purpoſed expedition into this country.

If we conſider the ſituation of the two Nations, ſaid Mr. S. may we not ſuppoſe there is danger to be apprehended from an improper interference of individuals? But, if we call to mind a recent inſtance, ſhall we be any longer in doubt that an interference of this kind has take n place? we cannot; and therefore we may expect that it will be done in future under one plauſible pretext or other. It was in this point of view only, that he alluded to the tranſaction which had recently happened, as the foundation of a law to prevent future abuſes.

But it had been ſaid by the gentleman from Virginia, that if the interference of an individuul was for a good purpoſe, it rather called for our thanks than for our reſentment, and the gentleman from Pennſylvania had ſaid, that it depended upon the nature of the tranſaction, whether ſuch a procedure was criminal, or not. Mr. S. ſaid, he would on the contrary, lay it down as a maxim, that no foreign nation will ever enter into a correſpondence with an individual, for the benefit of the Nation from which he comes; becauſe, if they meant to do benefit to that Nation, they could do it through the legal organ. But if, inſtead of doing a benefit to the couutry, the French wiſh to aid a faction who are deſirous of dividing the people from their government, they will certainly wiſh to treat with an individual. The ſuppoſition, therefore, that an individual may negociate with a foreign government, for the benefit of his country, is wholly unfounded; and the very idea of ſuch a correſpondence is a proof of the vileſt of all purpoſes; that of aiding a faction to overturn the government to which ſuch an individual belongs.

But it was ſaid, the interference of an individual could not be improper, becauſe he could not uſurp the Executive Authority. If the gentleman from Pennſylvania will give himſelf the trouble of reading the conſtitution, he will find that the carrying on of all foreign intercourſe is placed in the hands of the Executive, as fully as the legiſlature is poſſeſſed of all legiſlative power, or the Judicary, of judicial. When an individual, therefore, attempts to negociate with a Foreign Government on national concerns, he is certainly doing the buſineſs of the Executive. And is not that a ſtrange ſtate of things ſaid Mr. S. when an individual, or a ſet of individuals, ſhall ſay to a government, "you are about to make war, but we will prevent it." Ought not ſuch a conduct to be puniſhed, and provided againſt by law? It certainly ought, and therefore he wiſhed the preſent reſolution to paſs.

Mr. Harper obſerved, that not having been preſent when this reſolution was called up, he did not hear a declaration ſaid to have been made by the mover of it, viz. "that in bringing it forward he had no reference to a particular and recent caſe." If this declaration was made, he could have no doubt of its truth; but, for his own part, he deemed proper to declare that in giving his vote in favor of the reſolution, he did refer to that particular caſe. It was from particular caſes, he ſaid, that general legiſlative meaſures almoſt always originated; and this was neceſſarily the caſe—becauſe, in general it was impoſſible to foreſee the neceſſity of preventing an evil, or puniſhing an offence, until ſome inſtance of the evil, or offence, had occurred. The writers on Engliſh law had informed us, that from the oppreſſion of an obſcure individual in that country, aroſe the celebrated Habeas Corpus act; and ſimilar inſtances were numerous in the legiſlation of our own and every other country. Human foreſight, ſaid Mr. H. does not ſuffice to diſcern, beforehand, all the multiplied forms which crime can aſſume, and hence the neceſſity of waiting till it appears before it can be ſtruck down. It is thus, and thus only, that general laws have reference to the particular caſes which have demonſtrated the neceſſity of enacting them. Thoſe particular caſes cannot, every body knows, be included in the puniſhments provided by the ſubſequent laws; for that would be to give them a retroſpective operation, and to puniſh acts which, however improper in their nature or dangerous in their tendency, were not, when committed, contrary to any law. The law, therefore, having reference to them as to the neceſſity and extent of its penalties, provides againſt their future perpetration.

It was in this view, Mr. H. ſaid, that he had reference, in the preſent inſtance, to a recent caſe. The caſe, he believed, had happened. He knew of it as ſoon as it did happen and then declared his opinion about it:—and what he then ſaid reſpecting the nature and objects of the tranſaction, had been ſince confirmed by the public prints of the country to which the agent in queſtion was ſent; by the official gazettes of the government to which he was addreſſed. He had conſidered this individual, from the moment of his embarkation, as an egent employed and ſent by a party in this country. This opinion he had formed from the tranſaction itſelf, from the known connections of that individual, and from the circumſtances under which he went.

As to the tranſaction itſelf, could it be conceived that any perſon could be ſo ſilly, ſo vain, ſo totally void of common ſenſe, as to undertake, on his own account, of his own mere motion, a miſſion of this kind? Could it be imagined that an obſcure individual, not known in the country; whoſe name was never heard at the diſtance of twenty miles from Philadelphia, till this affair brought it into ſome notice; having no pretenſions to ſpeak the ſentiments, or anſwer for the conduct, of any man or deſcription of men; could it be conceived, he aſked, that an individual of this deſcription, and thus circumſtanced, ſhould have ſuppoſed himſelf able, ſtanding merely on his own ground, and ſpeaking from himſelf alone, to effect a change in the political ſyſtem of a great government, and arreſt the courſe of plans which had been ſteadily purſued for five years together, and which no remonſtrance of our miniſters, no exertion of our force, nor of the combined force of Europe, had been able hitherto to ſtop? He could not, he ſaid, conceive it to be poſſible.

This perſon indeed, as he had been told, declared that he undertook the miſſion of his own accord; that no body knew of his deſign, nor even of his departure, till a day or two before it happened; that even this knowledge of his departure was communicated to but three perſons, one of whom holds a high office in the government of the United States, another fills a diſtinguiſhed poſt under the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the third was formerly conſul general from the French republic; and that from theſe three perſons, or any others, he received no adviſe or inſtructions relative to to his enterprize, the objects of which he did not make known to them, nor any introductions, recommendations or credentials of any kind, except merely a certificate that he was an American citizen, and had been a member of the Pennſylvania legiſlature. But I would aſk, Mr. H. ſaid, whether this ſtory is credible? For my own part, I confeſs that I do not believe one word of it. What! would theſe two circumſtances to be an American citizen and a member of a ſtate legiſlature, intitle a man to the notice, the confidence, of the French government, and give him the weight neceſſary for tranſacting with it the affairs for which he profeſſes to have gone? Did theſe two circumſtances obtain for him a favorable reception from the French directory; an audience, which was refuſed to the public miniſters of this country; a dinner with Merlin, ſuppers with Treilhard, frequent conferences with Lepeaux and with Talleyrand? Was all this attention beſtowed on him by the government which is making war on this country, which tramples on its rights, has ſpurned its remonſtrances, and profeſſed a deſign to bend it to ſubmiſſion by means of a domeſtic faction, and beſtowed merely becauſe he was certified to be an American citizen and a member of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania? Can this individual himſelf have had the incredible nonſenſe to imagine that with ſuch credentials he ſhould obtain an audience, and be able to change the policy of the French government, from a ſyſtem of rapine and domination, from a thirſt for the ſubverſion of all regular governments, to a ſpirit of mildneſs, juſtice and good faith? No Sir; to me it is incredible, nor can I ever be led to believe it till I am forced to adopt a lower opinion of human intellect, than even the conduct of this perſon has yet been able to inſpire.

He knew, Mr. H. continued, that ſome inſtances had been ſpoken of, in which religius fanatics had gone great length in affairs of this kind. One or two perſo s of this deſcription, he has heard, did once go to the Emperor of Germany and the French convention, to exhort them to make peace. Another, as he underſtood, had, in the time of the late war, gone into New York, while in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh forces, to exhort the Britiſh Commander to abſtain from the further effuſion of human blood. But theſe acts, if they really took place, were founded wholly on a religious tenet peculiar to a particular ſect, an wholly unconnected with politics or government. In the tranſaction under conſideration nothing of that kind could be pretended. It was wholly of a political nature, and aroſe wholly from political conſiderations. It was, in fact, a plain and direct interference with the powers of government.

He, therefore, not only preſumed that this caſe had occurred, but that it had occurred by contrivance and deſign; that an envoy had not only gone, but gone in the name, and with the credentials of other perſons, of perſons poſſeſſing weight, name and influence in the country, perſons whom the Directory might conſider as authoriſed to ſpeak, and actually ſpeaking, the ſentiments of a powerful party here; that party which it believes to exiſt, on whoſe aid it relies, and whom it would conſider as the real author of the miſſion. And his mind was the more alarmed at this event, as he conſidered it in connection with the general ſyſtem of France the political ſtate of the world at this time, and the avowed plans of that country reſpecting this. The French government every body knew, had long ſince proclaimed, and had conſtantly followed up its proclamations by actions, that whenever it ſhould find, in any country, a party diſpoſed to ſubvert the eſtabliſhed government, it would ſupport that party.—The policy of this ſyſtem was obvious; for that party, coming into power by the aid of France, and depending on her for the ſupport of their authority, will generally be ſubſervient to her views, and willing to place the affairs of the country under her controul. With reſpect to this country, the French government had told us, plainly, and in ſo many words, that ſuch a party did exiſt among us; that they relied on this party, that we indeed might be good natured and credulous enough to believe the perſons compoſing this party, when they denied having any connection with France, or acting under her influence, but that they had better proofs than the words of theſe perſons, they had their actions; and that although this party could not direct the government, it could ſo embarraſs and fetter it, as to diſable it from moving hand or foot againſt France. Under theſe circumſtances, while France entertains and acts upon this belief, an envoy goes thither from this country, and goes, as Mr. H. ſaid it ſeemed evident to him from the reaſon which he had ſtated, with credentials from, and in the name of certain perſons here who exerciſe the right of ſpeaking the ſentiments of this party, and acted in its behalf. What he aſked muſt be the objects of ſuch a miſſion? What muſt be the language which the envoy, ſuppoſing him or thoſe who ſent him, to poſſeſs ſome ſmall portion of common ſenſe, muſt have employed to the French government, in order to attain thoſe objects?

I know, ſaid Mr. H. that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) has told us, that the object of this perſon in going to France, was to obtain peace for his country. And this object, the gentleman from Virginia ſays, is ſo laudable, that the perſon in queſtion, inſtead of cenſure for this interference with the affairs of the government, deſerves, and no doubt will receive the applauſe of every ſincere friend to his country, every ſincere lover of peace. The gentleman affirms that every perſon has a right to take ſuch a ſtep, has a right to go, of his own authority, and attempt to make peace with a foreign nation, if he conceives himſelf to poſſeſs the means of accompliſhing the object. It may, he admits, be a proof of great folly and preſumption in an individual to believe himſelf poſſeſſed of thoſe maans; but if he really entertain the belief he ought to exert them: and the gentleman from Virginia has declared, that could he believe himſelf able to ſucceed in ſuch an enterprize, he would undertake it and glory in it. My colleague (Mr. Pinckney) has ſhewn moſt undeniably, that this principle, once admitted, muſt go to the utter ſubverſion of government; the principle being, that whenever an individual, or, by ſtranger reaſon, a number of individuals, conceive themſelves wiſer than the government, more able to diſcern, or more willing to purſue the true intereſts of the country; they may aſſume its functions, counteract its views, and interfere in its moſt important operations. Why may they interfere to make peace? becauſe they judge peace deſirable. But they may alſo judge war deſirable; and upon preciſely the ſame principle, they may in that caſe interfere to make war. When under pretence of making peace they have aſſumed a public character, and by themſelves or their envoys, addreſſed themſelves, directly and openly, to a foreign government, they may treat with that government about any other matter, and all other matters. Under this pretence, if this principle be once eſtabliſhed, any diſcontented faction, under the name of a club, a patriotic ſociety, a revolutionary ſociety, a whig club, or any other name, may uſurp the moſt eſſential functions of government in their own country, negociate on all ſorts of ſubjects with the governments of other countries, and open a direct and broad road for the entrance of that foreign influence, which, with equal truth and force, has been characteriſed as the "angel of deſtruction to republican governments."

Leaving this principle, therefore, continued Mr. H. where my colleague has placed it, expoſed to view in all its nakedneſs and deformity, as viſible as the pillar to which I point, I will proceed to remark on the connection between this miſſion, and the ſyſtem and views of France towards this country; and I will repeat the queſtion, what, under ſuch circumſtances, muſt have been the object of this miſſion, and what conſiderations muſt the Envoy, ſuppoſing him or his employers to poſſeſs common ſenſe, have urged to the Directory in order to attain that object?

Could this miſſion, he would aſk, have ariſen from a conviction in its authors that the conduct of France towards this country was unjuſt and injurious, and ought, on that account, to be altered? No, for in that caſe the zeal which gave riſe to the miſſion, would have been ſooner awakened, and the miſſion itſelf would have taken place as ſoon as that conduct had been reduced to a regular ſyſtem, and adhered to for a time. Was it the object of the miſſion to reſcue the violated rights of this country from further outrage? No, for it was notorious that the acts whereby this violation had been effected, ſo for from rouſing the indignation of theſe perſons, or giving riſe to an embaſſy from them, had been excuſed, and even juſtified. What then was the object? The anſwer, Mr. H. ſaid, was to be found in the time

when the miſſion was ſent. France has purſued, for a long time, a ſyſtem of hoſtility and aggreſſion towards this country. During this whole time, the zeal which gave riſe to this miſſion had ſlept. France had not only refuſed reparation for the paſt, and forbearance in future, but had ſpurned at our remonſtrances, ſlapt the door in the faces of our miniſters of peace, and finally demanded tribute as the price of an audience. Still this zeal ſlept. At length the ſpirit of the country, rouſed by theſe repeated injuries and inſults, comes in aid of the government; meaſures of preparation and reſiſtance are adopted, and an univerſal indignation burſt forth againſt France and her adherents. Then this ſleeping zeal was awakened—by what? By the dread leſt this public ſpirit and indignation ſhould ſtrengthen the hands of our government, arm the nation againſt France, and ſtrip off all popularity and power from the individuals who were devoted to her intereſts, and expected to flouriſh under her patronage. How was this evil to be averted? By perſuading France to tread back ſome of her offenſive ſteps; to aſſume a line of conduct ſomething leſs outrageous; to hold out ſome appearances of a conciliatory ſpirit; in ſhort, to change her ſyſtem of menace and bluſtering, for an inſidious ſyſtem, whereby our reſentments might be diſarmed, and our ſpirit of reſiſtance lulled aſleep. How was France to be thus perſuaded? By a miſſion, which, going under the ſanction and with the credentials of her partizans here, might obtain the confidence of her government. The miſſion, therefore was ſent.

*(To be Continued.)*

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MONDAY DECEMBER 31.

Mr. Otis ſaid, he was directed by the committee of defence to propoſe a reſolution to the houſe on a ſubject highly intereſting to the United States. He ſuppoſed that it was known to every gentleman of the houſe that a report had prevailed for many days paſt, relative to the impreſſment of a number of American ſeamen from a veſſel of war of the United States into an armed ſhip of Great Britain. The committee were ſorry to find upon ſome enquiry, there is too much reaſon to believe the report founded on fact, though they have no official information on this ſubject. It is therefore conceived by the committee that a tranſaction of this ſort, calls loudly for the immediate attention of every branch of government; and though they have full and perfect confidence that the executive will inſtitute an immediate enquiry into the circumſtances of this affair, demand reparation and take all ſuch meaſures as lie within his ſphere to prevent a repetition of ſimilar inſults, yet they alſo deem it neceſſary that the legiſlature of the Union ſhould ſhew to Great Britain and to the world that theſe inſtances of abuſe of power excite a lively ſenſibility, and that we are determined to protect our flag from the inſults of any and every nation—It is not improbable, ſaid Mr. O. that this circumſtance may call for ſome legiſlative proviſion and that it may be neceſſary to review and amend the act for the relief and protection of American ſeamen—for unleſs injuries of this nature can be remedied and prevented, little ſucceſs can be expected to attend the infancy of our naval eſtabliſhment, which within and without theſe doors was now conſidered by all impartial men to be of the higheſt importance to this country—From theſe conſiderations he was induced to offer the following reſolution for the adoption of the houſe.

"Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to lay before this houſe ſuch information as he may poſſeſs relative to the impreſſment of ſeamen belonging to the United States ſloop of war Baltimore, into any ſhip or veſſel belonging to the King of Great Britain."

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*COMMUNICATION.*

Mr. FENNO,

YOUR Gazette of Saturday announces that Logan had taken his ſeat in the ſtate legiſlature as a repreſentative of the county of Philadelphia, I beg you will correct that ſtatement by dubbing him as he really is the repreſentative *of the deſpots of the Northern Liberties*. A reference to the votes of this diſtrict will certainly prove that he is not the man of our choice and clears the good people of Germantown from ſo baſe a charge as ſending for their repreſentative a man whoſe conduct we diſapprove, and whoſe principles we abhor, and can but conſider as a deluded, reſtleſs, ambitious demagogue.

In the townſhip in which this political phyſician reſides and where conſequently he is beſt known, the federal candidate had a majority of *two* to *one*. There were beſides this preacher of ſedition, two other thorough going jacobin candidates both of whom were by the *King* of the N. L. *ordered* to reſign in favor of the former; we are however given to underſtand that his *Democratic Majeſty* hath been graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe them the firſt vacancy in the county to compenſate for their diſappointment. Theſe are the fellows that are conſtantly bellowing againſt the numerous offices in the government, and yet we ſee there are not one half enough to ſatisfy their greedy applicants.

*A Germantown Federaliſt.*

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*NOTICE.*

ALL perſons having demands againſt Inſtone and Bacon, formerly of this city, (Shopkeepers) are requeſted to deliver their accounts properly atteſted, to either of the ſubſcribers, on or before the fifth day of January next, as a dividend will then be made of all the eſtate aſſigned to them——According to an agreement made at the meeting of the creditors, the accounts are to be rendered without intereſt as they originally ſtood before the aſſignment.

As the divdend will be made upon the accounts which are produced by the time herein mentioned, and that may be offered afterwards muſt of courſe be excluded.

JACOB BAKER, ROBERT RAINEY, RICH. R. SMITH } *Aſſignees of Inſtone & Bacon.*

dec 27 eodt5


# Foreign Articles.

*[Received by the ſhip Liberty, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at Newbury-port, from Hamburg.]*

## Buonaparte's Fate.

VIENNA, October 13.

An official account from Conſtantinople to the Turkiſh Ambaſſador here, announces that the Beys of Egypt having embodied a very ſtrong army near Cairo, under the direction of ſeveral Engliſh officers, on the 9th Sept. attacked the army of Buonaparte. The Beys met, as they expected, a bold reſiſtance; but ſucceeded ſo far as to diſlodge them from the capital of Egypt, and its neighbourhood; and oblige them to retreat to Roſetta. This battle continued during the whole day; and the loſs on both ſides was very great. The Divan of Conſtantinople were in daily expectation of receiving the information, that Buonaparte had capitulated; as they could neither advance nor retire; and were in want of neceſſaries. A confirmatory account mentions, that the French army was reduced to 10.000 men. After theſe repeated loſſes, B. propoſed a capitulation to the Turks;—ſtipulating for a ſafe paſſage from Egypt; but the Beys refuſed it as they were convinced of forcing him to ſurrender at diſcretion.

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*FRENCH ACCOUNT.*

PARIS, October 18.

The Directory have received diſpatches from Buonaparte. The courier was two months on his journey. On the 7th July he left Alexandria for Cairo; and on the 20th, arrived at the Pyramids—where he ordered the names of the warriors who had fallen in the capture of Alexandria, to be engraven on the Pyramid of Pompey; and their bodies buried at its foot. In marching from Alexandria he had battles with the Mamelucks at Rahmanie, Chebreiſte, near the Pyramids, and at the gates of Cairo, which he entered the 22d July. After entering Cairo, he employed himſelf in the organization of the Egyptain provinces. His adverſaries, Marat-Bey had retired to Upper Egypt; and Ibrahim Bey in Lower Egypt.—Againſt the former he had thrown up entrenchments five leagues in front of Cairo, and had ſent a ſtrong detachment againſt the latter, who had retreated to Gaza. What has ſince happened to Buonaparte, the Redacteur does not ſay.

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## THE BREST FLEET DESTROYED.

LONDON, October 19.

Diſpatches from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, were yeſterday received, ſtating, that on the 12th inſtant, a ſea engagement between 16 ſhips, was ſeen from the iſle of Tory.—[*In the N. of Ireland, county of Donegal.*] It began at three o'clock, P. M. and continued between five and ſix hours. One veſſel was totally diſmaſted;—one had all her ſails and rigging ſhot away;—five took flight, and ſheered off weſterly; which were purſued;—and two veſſels ſunk at the cloſe of the engagement.

It is without doubt, the above ſhips were part of the fleet which ſailed with troops from Breſt. Our ſquadron under Sir. J. B. Warren, on the 10th was off Brondhaven; and the ſquadron, under commodore Home, conſiſting of three ſail of the line and two frigates, paſſed the Shannon the 11th. One or the other of theſe ſquadrons muſt have been in this engagement; and we have reaſon to believe that not a ſingle enemy's veſſel has eſcaped. The following contains further information. On the 12th, there was a ſea-fight between one of our ſquadrons (probably Warren's) and the French; and as we believe a decided one. The account is from a perſon, who, from the ſhore, ſaw the battle; who adds, that three French frigates anchored in the bay of Donegal, and landed their troops; which were driven back by the inhabitants. That ſix tranſports were taken. Theſe frigates and thoſe engaged off Tory, are ſuppoſed to conſtitute all the Breſt ſquadron.

The two French frigates Juſtice and Diana which eſcaped from the battle of the Nile, have been taken by the Coloſſus, Capt. Murray, of 74 guns, off Malta.

From Liſbon, Oct. 6, we learn, that advices from Lord St. Vincents ſtate, that, ſince the battle off the Nile, the ſituation of Buonaparte had changed greatly; and that he had now more enemies than he ever had friends. Six of the French ſhips taken off the Nile, are now equipped, and taken into the Britiſh ſervice. In addition to this, the Coloſſus, beſides the two frigates, has taken 150 tranſport ſhips, and deſtroyed many.

The Dutch have in the Texel a fleet of 11 ſail of the line and 9 frigates.—The admiral's ſhip is the Waſhington, of 74 guns. In the Mayes, at Amſterdam, and Rotterdam, they have 12 more of the line and 6 frigates.

Rear admiral Orde has demanded a Court Martial on Lord St. Vincens, for neglect of duty, as an Admiral; but the Admiralty has refuſed the requeſt.

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NAPLES, Sept. 26.

Yeſterday the king gave a grand dinner to admiral Nelſon and his officers. The admiral has recovered from his wounds. His ſhip the Vanguard, of 74 guns, came in diſmaſted, towed by two frigates.

The Engliſh ſquadron which has been cruiſing off Sicily, has now gone to the coaſt of Egypt. Another diviſion cruiſes off Malta.

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*Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company.*

THE STOCKHOLDERS,

ARE hereby notified that an Election for Preſident, Managers and other officers for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's Office on Monday the 14th January next at ten o'clock.

WM. COVETT, Secretary.

dec 22 m&tu4w


# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY 2.*

MR. FENNO,

IN a paper a few days ago put in a conſpicuous part of the paper an advertiſement which appeared in a Peterſburg paper, of the Slaves of John Nicholas by a ſheriff, to pay a debt of J. N. J. N. of the Houſe of Repreſentatives cannot but ſuppoſe that he was underſtood to be the perſon meant, and therefore begs Mr. F. will take the trouble to enquire of perſons from that part of the country, from whom he will find, that a different perſon was meant there.

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*REFLECTIONS on NICHOLAS's SPEECH, By a correſpondent.*

"THERE is not a man amongſt thoſe who are the moſt diſſatisfied with ſome of the meaſures of government, who would not fight as ſoon againſt the French, as againſt any other nation that injured them."—Bold aſſertion! But go on—"He believed there is a *perfect unanimity* in this reſpect. Let the government, therefore, ſaid he, take care not to infuſe diſſatisfaction in the minds of theſe people, by carrying things with *too high a hand*, by oppreſſing one part of the people to benefit another."—Thus we find this bold aſſertion contradicted in the next breath. In plain Engliſh, his language is this: I (Nicholas) and my aſſociates would fight as ſoon againſt the French as any other nation: But let government take care not to give us diſſatisfaction by carrying things with too high a hand, and thus compel us to falſify our profeſſions. Surely of ſuch a man, we may, in Shakeſpeare's words, aſk, "are you honeſt, are you wiſe," &c. &c. It is aſtoniſhing, Mr. Nicholas, that you ſhould not have known, that we have learnt to look upon theſe things in their true light, and that when you *talk* of your readineſs to fight your quondam friends, we conſtantly revert, with keen indignation, to your actions which deny it. If you are ready at length to reſiſt, by arms, that oppreſſion you ſo long foſtered, and I might ſay created, why ſtand you up a monument of inconſiſtency to palliate the crime of a fellow, who would ſell his country for a French peace. Mr. John Nicholas! your fame for being the only honeſt man of your party, will not ſurvive many ſuch ſpeeches as this. Your conduct, with regard to Logan, has eminently called forth your aſſurance; and common people begin to ſay of you, that you are either a very weak or a very wicked man.

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*COMMUNICATION.*

*To the* REGIMENTAL SURGEON, of *Ridiculous Memory.*

SIR,

THE villainous miſrepreſentations, which you have wantonly offered in your addreſſes to the honorable, the Legiſlature of the State of Pennſylvania, on the all important ſubject of the origin of our late *epidemic*, have been amply refuted by Mr. *Detector*, and the accompaning certificates of Philips, Doyle, Sparks, &c.

*Truth is a unit*, and much depends upon the developement of it. If your object was to benefit mankind in general and our fellow citizens in particular, why did you adopt the doctrine of fabrication and endeavor to miſlead that enlightened body to whom you had the preſumption to addreſs yourſelf; and at a time too, when they were contemplating upon the moſt eligible means, to avert the future horrors of the moſt inſidious of all poiſons.

If *Medicus* had waited with patience till you had finiſhed your ſketch relative to the origin of the *Yellow* Fever—the viporous egg might have been fecundated e're that period, and the ſerpent have produced thoſe conſequences peculiar to its ſpecies, and arreſted the members in their opinions; but fortunate for the cauſe of truth and humanity the infamous reptile has been deſtroyed in its germ and the *procreator* detected in his illicit commerce.

When a man who aſſumes a profeſſional character, does, either from ignorance, or deſign, envelop truth in a ſable garb, or uſher it into the world in a mutilated form, is not intitled to the epithet, or civility of a gentleman, but in contra-diſtinction, is deſerving of terms the moſt opprobious. Whenever a violater of the golden principles of truth and ſound philoſophy, protrudes beyond his ordinary ſphere of action, it is the duty of every citizen to lay on violently, till the animal retracts his head within his ſhell—The alarming phyſical evil, that your ſlimſy productions contemplated, would if they had ſucceeded with the Legiſlature, involved our citizens in the horrors and devaſtation of an annual malady, which ultimately muſt have depopulated and laid waſte one of the fineſt and moſt flouriſhing cities in the world: an apprehenſion of thoſe conſequences, together with the moral turpitude ſo ſtrongly marked in your miſtatements, have deſervedly drawn down the contempt and ridicule of all well diſpoſed citizens, and you will be execrated by all ſcientific men, for deſcending to ſuch low and paltry artifice, approaching to jacobinic intrigue, to eſtabliſh a favorite, but falacious opinion.

The multiplyed abuſe which you have ſo liberally heaped upon thoſe young gentlemen remarkable for their profeſſional talents, who ſtile themſelves the Academy of Medicine; it is apparent you have fallen into the ſame degrading error which you ſo much reprobate in *Medicus*.—You Sir, appear to be a compound, heterogeneous body, whoſe intelligence is wholy inadequate to the explanation of any phenomenon, that has or may occur, in conſequence of an alteration of the police laws of the City of Philadelphia, ſuch as paving the ſtreets, arching the dock, or building with brick inſtead of wood. That the Yellow Fever is a ſpecies of the ſame *genus* of the bilious fever, but of a higher grade is evident to every philoſophic phyſician; and you aſk the queſtion, "how do the *diſtinguiſhed* phyſicians, whom you ſay *mature* obſervation has convinced, that the Yellow Fever is only a higher grade of bilious fever, account for their having become contagious, and of having aſſumed ſuch an aggravated and horrible form"—ſince the above improvements.—The conſequences reſulting from the rapid increaſe of brick buildings, from paving the ſtreets generally, and from arching the dock, are ſo evidently manifeſt to every perſon who is any ways converſant in phyſics, that it almoſt ſupercedes the neceſſity of any further animadverſions; but a farther illuſtration to the *Regimental Doctor who no doubt, may have capacity to digeſt it*, will induce me to inform him, that all hard bodies, reflect light and heat in proportion to their denſity and brilliancy; therefore ſince the great increaſe of the city, in reſpect to building of brick houſes, paving the ſtreets and arching the dock, the quantity of the caloric principle, in a *given ſpace*, in the city of Philadelphia, is in the direct ratio to the multiplication of the angles of reflection and refraction of the rays of light and heat, which are eminently encreaſed ſince thoſe improvements—Before the city was thus improved, the heat was abſorbed by the ground and mud, conſequently very little or no reflection or refraction of either heat or light took place, hence the accumulation of the matter of fire was infinitely leſs—Alſo the evaporation from the ground and mud ſerved to correct the ſenſible heat of the atmoſphere by converting it into latent, Under the accumulated ſtate of heat during the ſummer ſeaſon in this city, the vital principle of the atmoſphere is vaſtly diminiſhed, in conſequence of a partial vacuum being produced, which was not ſo much the caſe when we had ground and mud inſtead of bricks for pavements.

The city of Philadelphia is comparatively an immenſe earthen veſſel, with many apartments in it, amazingly well conſtructed for chimical decompoſition of matters ſuch as to admit of myriads of ſources from which the poiſonous gas are and may be thrown out and which are generated much ſooner now than formerly, in conſequence of the greater degree of heat; and theſe gas are rendered more poiſonous for want of the uſual quantity of oxygene to dulcify them, or convert them into new ſubſtances. Theſe gas ſuperadded to the already ſickly ſtate of the atmoſphere of Philadelphia, ſerve to contaminate the air we breathe, and render it infinitely more pernicious to life and health, than poſſibly could have been the caſe when Philadelphia ſtreets were ground inſtead of brick.

It is a well known fact, that ground has the property of impure air, as well it has to abſorb heat, and it has long been the cuſtom to bury for a time, all kinds of clothing and bedding that were impregnated with poiſon; therefore all the *cauſes* that exiſted previous to the paving the ſtreets, arching the dock, or previous to the great increaſe of brick buildings, which at that *time* produced *bilious fevers*, are *now* aggravated and multiplyed in an infinite proportion, and operate on the human body, in that ratio to their multiplication; hence we are afflicted with that high grade of fever denominated the Yellow Fever, which I apprehend will fully reſolve every phenomena relative to its "contagious quality, and to the aggravated and horrible forms it aſſumes."

I flatter myſelf I have anſwered the queſtion propounded by the Regimental Surgeon, to his conviction, and to the ſatisfaction of every intelligent reader; I preſume I have in this illuſtration pointed out the great phyſical evil and its origin; and if it were to ſtimulate our incorporated bodies to bring into operation the important deſign they have in agitation, it would be a cauſe of infinite happineſs to me. As the doctor has thrown the gauntlet to diſcuſs this important queſtion, I have no objection to read his arguments, provided he reaſons upon principles, and when he has a *fact*, let it be reſolved into thoſe principles.

*A man at his poſt.*

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## Note Well!

On Monday was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, by a citizen from Vermont, a petition from Matthew Lyon, one of the repreſentatives in Congreſs for that ſtate, (now confined in priſon in conſequence of a conviction of ſeditious practices) praying for a remiſſion of the puniſhment to which he has been ſentenced.

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Here is *republican* fortitude—here is the undaunted conſtancy of *patriotiſm*—conſcious of innate integrity mocking the violence of power. The *Hog* is loſt in the more deſpicable, cringing, fawning *puppy*.

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A New York Editor (the propriety of whoſe intentions I do not mean to queſtion) has dreſſed up a woeful tale about Ireland, from the Morning Chronicle for September. It is not amiſs to hold up the ſhocking maſſacres of the United Iriſhmen, to the abhorrence of a community for whom the ſame ſcenes were preparing: But I am happy to acquaint that Editor, of the complete deſtruction of the band of murderers, whoſe exploits he details, and that their chief, the rebel HOLT, has been long ſince conducted priſoner to Dublin, and no doubt hanged ere this.

Letters from England, of ſo late a date as the 21ſt October, (and the lateſt on the continent) enable me to aſſert that Ireland was tranquil, and her rebels every where completely *down*.

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The Reſolution propoſed by Mr. Otis, relative to the impreſſment of American ſeamen from on board the United States ſloop of war Baltimore, by a Britiſh frigate, was agreed to without oppoſition, this morning.

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It is ſaid, the French have a Frigate in their Navy called *Le Bache*.

# Gazette Marine Liſt.

*Alexandria, Dec. 29.*

The armed ſchooners, Neptune and Welcome Return, belonging to Robert Hooe, Eſq. and commanded by Capts. Willis and Guthrie, have arrived in our river, from the Weſt Indies, and may be expected ſhortly to grace our wharves.—They ſailed from St. Kitt's on the firſt of December, in company with 23 ſail of American veſſels.

Capt. Willis brings the diſagreable intelligence of the Retaliaton being taken, and carried into Gaudaloupe.——While Capt. Willis was at St. Kitt's, a gentleman arrived in a packet from Antigua, who informed that the Retaliation, being in company with another ſchooner to the windward of Gaudaloupe, bore dowe upon two French frigates, each of 44 guns and 450 men, miſtaking them for merchantmen. The Retaliation fell a victim to their ſuperior force—the other ſchooner eſcaped by ſailing very faſt, and had arrived at Antigua. Capt. Willis favoured me with a few papers, none of them, however, contain any remarks which corroborate this account.

"Came paſſenger with Capt. Willis, Thomas M'Connel, who was captured in the ſchooner Highlander, of Baltimore, mounting 12 guns, and carrying 22 men. T. M Connel informed Capt Willis that on the 4th of November, in lat. 19 10, long. 59, 00, he fell in with the French privateer, from Guadaloupe, mounting 12 guns, 9 and 6 pounders with 96 men and 60 muſkets, whom he engaged for three glaſſes. In the beginning of the action M'Connell's firſt mate was ſhot through the right ſhoulder, and his ſecond killed; and owing to the ſuperior number of men and muſquetry, on board the enemy, was obliged to ſtrike. M Connel had three ſeamen and one officer killed, firſt officer and one ſeaman wounded. The enemy had 8 killed, and 3 wounded, and received much damage in the hull and rigging, which obliged them to put into Baſſaterre to repair, where they carried M Connell and crew whom they immediately put into gaol. The crew were loaded with irons and obliged to ſubſiſt on 4 ounces of ſalt beef and bread for every 24 hours. The ſixth day after impriſonment a cartel was was ſent in by the Selbay Frigate, when they were liberated. The firſt lieut. and one ſeaman were left behind, in the hoſpital, ſick of their wounds. Capt. M'Connell received the worſt of treatment and bad language from the French during his confinement. The only name they called him and the reſt of the priſoners was, "John Adam's Jack Aſſes."——There were about 100 Americans in priſon in Baſſaterre goal when Capt. M'Connell left that place."

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Bank of Pennſylvania.

*January 2d, 1799.*

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of ſixteen dollars, on each ſhare of Bank ſtock, for the laſt Six Months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal repreſentatives, after the 12th inſtant.

*By order of the Board,*

JON. SMITH, *caſhier.*

jan 2 dtf2

ABNER BRIGGS,

*Of the City of Philadelphia,*

*STOREKEEPER,*

HAVING aſſigned over all his effects, real, perſonal and mixed, to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

TO all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, that they are requeſted to make immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, to either of the aſſignees; in failure whereof, legal meaſures will be taken for the recovery of ſuch debts, as are not diſcharged without further delay.

GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 2 wed.&fr.6w

*JOHN SHIELDS,*

MOST earneſtly ſolicits all his Creditors, prior to the 23d day of Auguſt, 1797, that have furniſhed their accounts, to render them to him before the 10th inſtant, as after that day they will be excluded from his firſt dividend.

January 2 d 11eJy.

*FOR SALE,*

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Real Eſtate,

*Free from every incumbrance, viz.*

A LOT in Union, between Second and Third ſtreets, 22 feet 4 inches front, on Union ſtreet, on which is erected an elegant two ſtory brick houſe (no. 35) comprifing two parlour, ſeven chambers, a large kitchen, pantry, and entry throughout; the yard is paved and contains a ciſtern and other conveniences; the cellars vaults &c. are large and commodious—on the back end of the lot is erected a two ſtory brick ſtore, with floored cellar, 20 feet front (on a court which accommodates the whole premiſes) and 37 feet deep, ſo conſtructed as to be convertible into a convenient dwelling-houſe.

*ALSO,*

A Lot on Cheſnut, between Tenth and Eleventh ſtreets, 54 feet front on Cheſnut, and extending in depth to George ſtreet, 235 feet, having a front on each ſtreet, which, to purchaſers, may be divided into two lots.

For terms, apply to

*EDWARD DUNANT,*

No. 35, Union, or no. 149, South Front ſtreet,

WHO HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Bay Horſe and a Chair,

not more than 3 or 4 months in uſe.

January 2 ¶ d4t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS BROOKS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Braſs-Founder, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement to

DAVID BROOKS, *adminiſtrator.*

jan 2 ¶eod3t

*To be Sold, cheap for Cash,*

A HORSE AND GIG,

Apply at Mulcahey's Livery ſtable, in Whalebone alley.

January 1 d3t

## PROPOSALS,

BY THE

## *Insurance Company of North America.*

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the style of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra-hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened.—Glass, china ware or procelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

*By order of the Board,*

*Ebenezer Hazard, sec'ry.*

*Office of the* Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

feb 1 1am tf

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*AN EXTRACT OF A LAW*

## For the REGULATION of *CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.*

THAT no persons shall follow the business of Chimney-Sweepers, either by themselves their servants, negroes or others within the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, or the township of the Northern Liberties, without having first made application to the officer herein after directed to be appointed, and having registered or caused to be registered his or their names, and the names of their servants, negroes, or others, as aforesaid, with a number affixed to each and every such name in a book by the aforesaid officer to be kept for the purpose, and without procuring and receiving from the said officer a certificate of every such registry, containing the number and name of every person to entered, under the penalty of ten shillings for every day he shall follow by himself or cause to be followed by his servants, negroes, or others, the said business which said certificates the said officer is hereby enjoined and required to make out under his hand, and to deliver to the person or persons who shall apply for the same; and for every such registry and certificate he shall receive the sum of seven shillings and six pence and no more.

That every person following the business aforesaid within the said city, district, and liberties, shall (if he follows the employment himself) wear or (if he employs his servants, negroes or others) cause to be worn on the front of their caps in full view, without concealment, the same numbers and figures respectively, as shall be so aforesaid entered in the said book, and continued in his or their respective certificates, and none other, in large figures, not less than two inches in length to be made of strong durable tin or copper; and the persons following the said business by themselves, or their servants, negroes, others, &c. not having the said number fixed on his or their caps according as the law directs; or when fixed, shall wilfully deface or conceal the same, or shall neglect to keep them visible, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings for each and every day that he or they shall follow the said employment, not wearing, or omitting to wear the said number as aforesaid.

That if any person or persons undertaking the occupation aforesaid, shall not, within 48 hours, after application to him or them made by any of the inhabitants of the said city, district, or Northern Liberties, sweep or cause to be swept, such chimney or chimnies as he or they shall be required to sweep, every such person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings.

That if the chimney of any person or persons within the said city, district, or liberties, shall take fire and blaze out of the top, the same not having been swept within the space of one calendar month, next before the time of taking such fire, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the sum of 40 shillings—and if any chimney shall take fire and blaze out at the top; the same having been swept within one calendar month from the time of taking such fire, the person who swept the same either by himself, his servants, or negroes, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 40 shillings.

☞ A book for the registering of Chimney-sweepers is now kept by JOHN HAINES, as directed by law, at the corner of Cherry Alley and Fifth street.

december 28 d4t

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## AN ACT,

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the Treasury, may be presented for allowance

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United Staaes, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this Act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate. Pro. Tem.

Approved July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

December 13. w t 1st Mar.

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## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and vest, light blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the
October 17. Marine Corps.

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## DRIED PEACHES,

In barrels

Demijohns
Claret
Porter, and } BOTTLES.
Port Wine

And Corks in Bales—For sale by

BENJ. W. MORRIS.

Dec. 20 e06t

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## *NOTICE.*

THE share-holders of the Lehigh Coal Mine, are hereby notified, that the election for a President, eight Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Joseph Hardy, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third street, Philadelphia, on the third Monday in January next at four o'clock in the afternoon.

ISAAC WAMPOLE, Sec'ry.

december 29 1aw3w. sa.

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## *Bank of the United States.*

*November* 14, 1798.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of a Certificate of Six per Cent Funded Debt, No. 15,548, for 18,782 dollars, 33 cents, dated Register's Office, January 8th, 1798, issued in the names of *William Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas & Jacob Van Staphorst & Hubbard,* Trustees for sundry money-lenders in Amsterdam; which was forwarded the 11th of January, 1798, under cover to Nicholas Obbes, esq. and lost by the capture of the ship Columbus, captain Skinner, from New-York for Amsterdam

*G. Simpson, cash'r.*

nov 14 1aw6w

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## *NOTICE.*

THE Stock-holders of the Company encorporated for erecting a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, are requested to attend their annual meeting on the first Monday in January next (being the 7th day of that month) at the City Hall, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing a President, twelve Directors and a Treasurer of the said Company for the ensuing year, as by law is directed,

JOHN DORSEY, sec'y, pro tem.

dec 17 3aw3w

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## GEORGE DAVIS'S *LAW-BOOK STORE,*

No. 319 HIGH STREET,

*Latest London & Irish Editions.*

GEORGE DAVIS's Fall importation is now arranged of which a more capital collection he believes was never offered for sale either in this City, London or Dublin It combines almost every book in, with several valuable books out of print. Davis's confining himself to the sale of Law-Books only, it will appear obvious to professional Gentlemen, the advantages they have both in selection and price by purchasing from him.

His Catalogues being ready, gentlemen will particularly oblige him by calling for them—and to those residing at a distance, by favoring him with their address (post-paid) they shall be sent.

nov 26 m&th2m

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*Just Published*

BY THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone-house, no. 41, south Second-street, PHILADELPHIA.

*ENCYCLOPÆDIA:*

OR, A

## DICTIONARY

OF

## ARTS AND SCIENCES,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

*On a PLAN entirely NEW.*

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS

Are digested into the Form of Distinct

## TREATISES OR SYSTEMS

COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the latest discoveries and improvements: and full explanations given of the *Various Detached Parts of Knowledge,* whether relating to natural and artificial objects, or to matters ecclesiastical, civil, military, commercial, &c. Including elucidation of the most important topics relative to religion, morals, manners, and the œconomy of life: together with a description of all the countries, cities, principal mountains, seas, rivers &c. throughout the world; a general history, *ancient* and *modern,* of the different empires, kingdoms and states; and an account of the lives of the most eminent persons in every nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several languages; the most approved dictionaries, as well of general science as of particular branches; the transactions, journals, and memoirs, of learned societies; the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different ciences; and a variety of original materials, furnished by an extensive correspondence.

The work is now completed in eighteen large quarto volumes, illustrated with five hundred and forty-two copperplates.

The few copies which remain on hand are offered for sale at

135 dollars for the 18 volumes in boards
162 dollars neatly bound in sheep leather
180 dollars handsomely bound in Calf
207 dollars in Russia or Morocco.

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## *T. DOBSON,*

HAS JUST OPENED A

*SUBSCRIPTION,*

For Publishing a Supplement to the Work

The object of which is to correct such mis-statements as have been found in the Work, and to give an account of the most important discoveries and improvements which have been made for the last ten years.

It is expected this supplement will consist of three volumes, on such paper and type as the Encyclopedia, at Six Dollars per volume, in boards. Six Dollars of which to be paid on subscribing,

dec 15 2aw6w

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## Forty Dollars Reward.

*DESERTED,*

*From a Detachment of Men under my command, at Camp West Schuylkill,* viz.

October 29.

GEORGE KELLER, 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark hair and complexion, born in Holland, no Trade, speaks broken English and very talkative, has a dimple in his chin.

*November* 6. John Murphy, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion, born in Ireland, city of Dublin, by trade a Hozier.

Jacob Iden, 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, sandy hair, fresh complexion, born in New-England, state of Connecticut, a repeated deserter, by trade a Blacksmith.

*November* 7. William Collins, 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy hair, fresh complexion, grey eyes, born in Ireland, county of Wexford, by trade a Gardner, has worked for some time about Philadelphia, he is very fond to hear himself Sing.

All the above deserters are very much addicted to liquor, and will take other people's property if in their power, are artificially marked on their backs, had on, when they went away, their regimental clothing. Whosoever apprehends said deserters, shall receive forty dollars reward, or ten dollars for each, with all reasonable expences, by applying to me as above,

*EDWARD MILLER, captain*
*2d regiment of Infantry commanding.*

nov 10

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## *IRISH LINENS,*

4-4 and 7-8th White Linens well assorted
3-4 Brown ditto ditto
3-4 Irish Cheques suitable for the West-India Market. } Entitled to the Drawback.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms—by the Box or Bale,

*By GAMBLE & HELMUTH,*
No. 148, South second-street.

dec 19 3tawtf

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## JOHN J. PARRY,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

*HAS again opened at his usual Stand, No.* 38, *South Second street—where he has for Sale,*

A VARIETY OF

## Excellent Gold & Silver Watches,

AND A FEW

## Eight Day Clocks,

*Which will be warranted to give satisfaction.*

An assortment of

*Gold, Steel and Gilt chains, Seals and Keys. All kinds of Clock and Watch work done with particular attention as heretofore.*

☞ An Apprentice wanted.

*november* 12 *m.w&f.3w.*

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*DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:*

BE IT REMEMBERED,

(L. S.) THAT on the tenth day of December, in the twenty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"A short and practical Essay on Farming; being the experience of a farmer of about sixty "years of age, near forty years of which were "spent in England, Essex county, on land where "farming is done in the greatest perfection, "and near seven years on three hundred and "twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and "Alloway creek, in Salem, county, West-Jersey—"Shewing the means whereby these worn-out "lands may be improved, and that the means are "in the power of almost every farmer."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the terms therein mentioned."

D. CALDWELL.
*Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

dec. 13 1aw4w

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A SHORT AND PRACTICAL

## ESSAY,

ON

## *FARMING:*

BEING the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age; near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection: and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey:

Shewing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved; and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer:

*Printed for the Author,*

AND SOLD

BY ZACHARIAH POULSON,

*Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.*

N. B.—Some of the large sort of Clover seed may be had at Mr. John Cooper's, baker, no. 152 Race-street.

december 13, 1aw4w

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## *A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.*

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years past been in the southern States, has had the effrontery to draw several Bills of Exchange on Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State, and myself, and by that means has defrauded a number of persons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of said Shaeffer; to one of these papers I find my name subscribed, but I do not know the man; these are villainous forgeries! To prevent further imposition, I have to request the printers of Newspapers in the United States to publish this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,

*Treasurer of the United States.*

*Trenton, New-Jersey,*
*October* 24, 1798.

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## *NEW NOVELS, PLAYS, MAGAZINES, &c.*

## Chalk's Circulating Library.

*No.* 75, *North Third-street.*

THE Proprietor, in compliance with his promises to render this Institution a complete source of rational amusement and instruction, by repeated acquisitions of entertaining and interesting publications, has now added to his former collection Four Hundred Volumes of miscellaneous works, comprising nearly all the *latest published Novels and Dramatic productions*;—catalouges of which are ready for delivery to subscribers.

N. B. Subscribers, and others, who still retain Books taken from the Library previous to the sickness, are requested to return them immediately: the fines will be charged from the 14th of November.

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*For sale,*

Fine flavored Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong TEAS.

dec. 13. t&m8w

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## Valuable Property for Sale.

*FOR SALE,*

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c —The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Jun.

December 12. m. tf.

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## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ISAAC TELFAIR, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said Estate will please to furnish their accounts duly attested for settlement to

GEORGE DAVIS,
Attorney in fact to
JOHN M'KIM, jr. Ad'm'tr.

Dec. 13. 2w6w

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## MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second-street.

6 2 w

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*THIS DAY PUBLISHED,*

*By WILLIAM YOUNG,*

Corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

## JOAN OF ARC,

*AN EPIC POEM,*

*By Robert Southey; with notes.*

"WE do not hesitate to declare our opinion that the poetical powers displayed in it are of a very superior kind—Conceptions more lofty and daring, sentiments more commanding, and language more energetic, will not easily be found:—nor does scarcely any part of it sink into languor, as the glow of feelings and genius animates the whole. The language is, for the most part, modelled on that of Milton; and not unfrequently, it has a strong relish of Shakespeare."

*Monthly Review, vol.* 19, *p.* 361.

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## *A HISTORY,*

OR ANECDOTES OF THE

## *REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA,*

IN THE YEAR 1762.

Translated from the French of M. de Rulhiere;

With an elegant Head of the late Empress.

[The second edition, price 75 cents,]

"The grounds of M. de Rulhiere's information seem indisputable, and his readers appear to have every reason to be satisfied with his discernment, in unfolding the motives and circumstances that concurred in bringing about this striking event.

"We shall only add, that we have seldom met with more interesting original anecdotes, than those that are contained in the little work which we have now reviewed."

*Appendix to Monthly Review, vol.* 22.

dec 19 wf&m1m

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## *An excellent Horse & Chair,*

TO be sold on reasonable terms at the Livery Stable, No. 28 North Third-Street,

N. B. The Horse belonged to a gentlemen in one of the Troops in this City.

dec 17 3aw2w

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## *ALL PERSONS,*

HAVING claims against the ESTATE OF *SUSANNAH LOCKYER,* deceased, are requested to present their respective accounts to

*NATHAN A. SMITH,* } *Acting*
OR } *Executors.*
*JOHN DORSEY,* }

nov 9 3aw6w

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DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

*BE IT REMEMBERED,*

(L S) THAT on the twelfth day of August, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barton, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and "Nations of America—By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of "the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of "the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of "Boston, Correspondidg Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Professor of "Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany "in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietor, of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn'
November 2, 1798.

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## JAVA COFFEE,

350 Bags of First Quality,

Now landing from on board the ship INDIA, at Mr. Thos. Penrose's Wharf, and for sale by

*John Ashmead,*
No. 265, South Front-Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

*For Sale, on reasonable terms,*

Cossaes
Baftas
Black Taffaties, &c.

dec 10 eodtf

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*Just Imported,*

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and canniser shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 cross boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted

*For Sale by*
SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th street.

October 29. co.tf.

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*Insurance Company of North America.*

## THE STOCK HOLDERS,

are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their Office on the 8th of January next, (being the second Tuesday in the Month) for the election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

E. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Dec. 12th.

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## An Apprentice Wanted.

*A YOUTH,*

Of Reputable Connections, & sufficient qualifications, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Business of a Notary Public and Conveyancer.—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. f. m. 2w.

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## *FOR SALE,*

No. 7, SOUTH FOURTH-STREET

1000 pieces Nankeens,
A Box of Silks
20 Boxes powdered Sugar Candy of 133wt.
A parcel very fine Cassia.

C. HAIGHT.

dec 5 3aw2w

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## FOR SALE,

*A well improved Plantation,*

Of one hundred and twenty acres,

VERY beautifully situated in the county of Montgomery, about twenty miles from the city.—The buildings are all new and finished so as to accommodate a genteel family only.——For further information, enquire at the Pennsylvania Coat-of-Arms, nineteen miles from town, and three above Morris-town.

december 15 sa. &w. tf